

Approved Minutes
IDAHO COUNCIL FOR TECHNOLOGY IN LEARNING
April 12, 2001



ICTL Members

Conley, Paula
Criner, Elizabeth
David Breithaupt **represented**
Eaton, Curtis not present
Fitch, Greg
Joslin, Ann
Leaf, Bill
Marley, Rep Bert (not present)
Meyerhoeffer, Jerry
Newby, Vern
Richardson, Senator Melvin,
ICTL Chair
Superintendent Marilyn
Howard
Tilman, Rep Fred

Public Education
Information Technology
Committee

Black, Pete
Chandler, Vickie
Ganske, Karen
Gibson, Christopher
Johnson, Gens
Mikelson, Ray

Guests

Anderson, Dan
Elwood, Richard
England, Bob

Friend, Mike
Gray, Nancy
Hahs, Dennis
Johnson, Jerry
Lanz, David
Mancini, Pat
Marconi, Jim
Mecham, Dave
Orath, Jim
Page, Shannon
Reynolds, Kim
Reynolds, Vikki
Ruebel, Phil
Schamber, Shane
Shinn, Jeff
Thornsberry, Dale
Tuchscherer, Jerry
Vakili, Donna

Higher Educational
Information Technology
Committee:

Bow, Randy
Brady, Christine not present
Burton, DeVere not present
Green, Cliff
Hammon, Darrel
Johnson, Gens
Joslin, Ann
Lay, Terry not present

Lyons, Tom not present
O'Neill, David
Szofran, Nancy; not present
Wilde, Glenn not present

Deans:

Gentry, Dale
Potter, Glen not present

Technical Assistants:

Beck, Jerry not present
Campbell, Ken not present
Gaines, Randy not present

Regional Advisors:

Coleman, Scott
Kennedy, Eddie
Rogers, Heidi
Sammons, Dotty
Thorsen, Carolyn

Staff:

Krun, Lynda
Kuskie, Mark not present
Merritt, Sherawn
Mincer, Rich
Privette, Kim
Romero, John
Rood, Christie
Wilson, Dawn
Zalucha, Tracie

Opening Remarks and Minutes: The Idaho Council for Technology in Learning (ICTL) meeting began at 9:09 am. Roll call was taken.

Motion #1: Vern Newby motioned the minutes be accepted as written, motion was seconded by Bill Leaf, vote was taken and passed unanimously.

Legislative Reports: Senator Richardson gave a brief update on this year's legislation, and cut back of teacher training funds from \$1,000,000.00 to \$500,000.00. The next area of concern is technology maintenance in the state's schools. Senator Richardson presented an article from Converge magazine.

Teachers passing the technology competency test is up to 73%. Rep. Fred Tilman stated the 90% rule (90% of teachers must pass the technology competency test) must be met to avoid jeopardizing the \$10.4 million technology funds. Dr. Fitch explained the State Board's endorsement of the 90% competency rule and reestablishing a method of accreditation. Regional Technology Advisors (RTAs) and several district technology coordinators updated the ICTL on teacher competencies in their areas.

ICTL Council Term Limits: A document showing ICTL member's appointment dates were reviewed. According to statute, ICTL members may be reappointed after the initial 2 years has been served. Each member can ask for a second appointment. (Members, please contact Rich Mincer on your decision of reappointment.)

Idaho Technology Initiative, Accountability Report of the ICTL-Cliff Green: Cliff Green presented the Accountability Report. Highlights from Cliff Green's report are attached.

Bill Leaf – presented a video presentation created by a student for competition. The video depicted technology changes throughout the years.

Bob England, President of the Idaho Education Technology Association (IETA) is a newly organized technology group for networking specialist and technology coordinators. This group is for K12 employees who promote or sustain technology in education. The first meeting had 71 members in attendance.

Idaho Digital Learning Academy Update – Mike Friend: Idaho Association of School Administrators (IASA): Virtual High School – Idaho Digital Learning Academy (IDLA)- This project began last fall. The target date to present the virtual high school to the State Board and Legislature is August 1, 2001. Last October a national Virtual High School Conference was held with 37 states in attendance. Some of the goals are: to have a broad spectrum; develop a digital credit recovery, a way to help students who are short credits or have not met competencies; remediation, help fill gaps in the learning curve; general enhancement of school curriculum, large and small schools; and possibly assist gifted and talented education.

Gates Foundation – Dale Thornsberry – Grant Coordinator for IASA: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Grant is a training program to train approximately 250 school administrators. The timeline: April-May, 2001 to write the curriculum and training materials, May 1 to place registration on IASA website, May 15 to close registration site and tabulate results, May and June 2001 to finalize curriculum and prepare training packets, August 4 - 5 to have trainers meet in Boise to prepare for Pilot Group, August 6 - 7 the pilot groups will meet in Boise, and September 17 begin training. Bill Gates Foundation report will be presented to the ICTL at a later date.

Motion #2: A motion was made to accept the intent language as written by the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee for the State Leadership Challenge Grant, Senate Bill No. 1261 (Gates Grant), Bill Leaf motioned to approve, seconded by Greg Fitch. Vote was taken, one opposing vote – Rep. Fred Tillman. Vote passed.

Higher Education Information Technology Committee (HEITC) – Ann Joslin, for Nancy Szofran: Ann Joslin read and explained a draft of the HEITC Vision and Mission statement. A final report will be presented at a later date. Ann gave a brief update on the writing and integration of the new K-Life Technology Plan, which is on hold due to funding issues.

J.A. and Kathryn Albertson's Grant Foundation Update – Kim Privette: The final wrap-up of the grant is in motion. A final accounting report will be sent to Albertson's Foundation by the end of June and will include actual documentation of every bill paid. The report will be sent to the foundation, a copy to all the districts, Bureau of Technology Services, and ICTL.

Technology and Teacher Competencies – Shannon Page: An annual report presented to the State Board on certificated personnel passing the competency test was reviewed. There are 17,718 personnel and 12,258 of those personnel demonstrated technology competency for a 73.3% rating. A document showing a deviation scale in Certification was read and discussed. A report recommending the 90% certification requirement to 100%, away from school accreditation and to teacher re-certification was discussed. Point of Order, Idaho is the only state that currently ties accreditation to school building certification.

ICTL Phase I and Phase II - Dawn Wilson: ICTL Phase I – hardware and inventory report has been on line for 2 years; Phase II is a report on the district technology use plan.

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund (TLCF) – There will be around \$2 million awarded in competitive grant funds. One requirement, 30% must be spent on professional development, such as workshops, conferences, or on line courses.

E-Rate is a non-competitive grant for discounted telecommunication services for K12 schools and libraries. The discount percentages are based on if the school is urban or rural and their free and reduced lunch count. Last year, approximately 700 schools filled out form 470 for E-Rate discounts.

Teacher Training Survey was sent electronically to all the districts. The top two needs requested by teachers are curriculum integration and computer trouble-shooting. The Regional Advisors and Nancy Szofran will develop a training plan from this survey.

K20 Update – Rich Mincer: The executive summaries viewed and discussed were as follows: e-Learning, The Power of the Internet for Learning, The Future of Children, and Technology Budget: President Bush asks for \$817.1 Million for combined technology programs. One of these studies will be used to help with Idaho's long-range technology plan. The number one finding, computers can influence children in classrooms. The K-Life plan is on hold due to funding issues. The K12 plan is in the process of being finalized.

Public Education Information Technology Committee (PEITC) (K12 Sub Committee of the ICTL) – Bill Leaf: The following are recommendations to the ICTL.

7% Assessment Evaluation – The PEITC would like to recommend elimination of the required 4-7% expenditure of ICTL funds for evaluation and assessment, to allow districts to produce the evaluation and assessment reports as per Phase II requirements. The sub committee felt it was important that each district have a set of rubrics, guidelines or standards for the evaluation and assessment reports. Each district would meet the standards regardless of the amount of funding it takes to complete the tasks, rather than having a required dollar amount requirement.

Motion #3: It was moved by ICTL member Greg Fitch and seconded by ICTL member Elizabeth Criner on April 12, 2001 to eliminate the required 4-7% for evaluation and assessment from the ICTL technology funding, and to allow districts to produce evaluation/assessment reports as per Phase II requirements.

Motion #3s: It was moved by ICTL member Greg Fitch and seconded by ICTL member Elizabeth Criner on April 12, 2001 to eliminate the required 4-7% for evaluation and assessment from the ICTL technology funding, and to allow districts to produce evaluation/assessment reports as per Phase II requirements. ICTL staff are directed to prepare a standardized rubric for the format for data collection and reporting, to be available for the 2002-2003 reporting. Vote was taken, passed unanimously.

Recommendation from the K12 Subcommittee (PEITC) is to raise the ICTL Technology Grant from \$10.4 to \$15.4, to cover the ongoing costs of maintaining technology in the Districts.

Question: Where in the original legislation is it the function of the ICTL Committee to advocate additional funding? All recommendations from the ICTL committee must be approved by the State Board according to their guidelines, and then by the division of Financial Management's guidelines (which will be published in May).

Conversations continued as to the legality of the ICTL making recommendations. A decision was made to go ahead and vote relating to this recommendation, hold the decision to vote until a legal opinion has been verified as to the legality of the ICTL committee.

Motion #4: It was moved by ICTL member Bill Leaf and seconded by ICTL Vern Newby the FY-2003 ICTL \$10,400,000.00 district funding will be raised to \$15.4 million, subsequent to an investigation regarding the ICTL making recommendations related to funds to the State Board. Vote was taken Gerald Meyerhoeffer, Fred Tilman and Elizabeth Criner voted "No" and Senator Richardson, Dr. Breithaupt, Paula Conley, Greg Fitch, Ann Joslin, Bill Leaf, and Vern Newby voted "Yes." Vote passed.

Discussion continued on Teacher Training Funding Formula of \$500,000.00 recommendation to the State Board of Education for fiscal year 2002. The K12 committee is not making a recommendation to change the funding formula at this time.

Motion #5: Dr. Greg Fitch amended the motion and seconded by Tom Farley; accept the present formula, the Regional Technology Advisors and Deans of the Colleges meet to discuss and determine direction for a new funding formula, and present the decision to the ICTL at the September meeting. A vote was taken and passed unanimously.

Greg Fitch: If the RTA's recommendation has not been presented to the ICTL relating to this motion, I

recommend this body take action according to statute. If the RTA's fail to respond to the ICTL's request as sited in the recommendation in the statutory requirement, the ICTL has to determine funding priorities for projects at hand.

Joyce Lynn Garrett – Funding Formula \$500,000.00: The RTAs have met and discussed a reallocation formula for \$1,000,000.00 funding for teacher training. Since the \$1,000,000.00 was not funded, a new formula has not been created. A new meeting is scheduled for May 19th.

Motion #6: Fred Tillman motioned the \$500,000.00 distribution be held until a new formula is brought to the ICTL, Greg Fitch seconded vote. Vote taken and passed unanimously.

Gens Johnson requested to give a presentation at the next ICTL meeting on how technology funds have been providing descriptive video services for blind students via television signal. A request was made for the Agenda, motion pages, and binder information be sent electronically to the members, prior to ICTL meeting. A request was made to cover ICTL members and RTAs travel to the NECC conference with left over funds.

Motion #7: Administrative funds left over from the \$10.4 technology grant are allowed to fund any RTAs and ICTL members to travel to the national computer conference in June. Vote was moved by Paula Conley and seconded by David Breithaupt. Vote was taken; one vote opposed Fred Tillman, one vote Abstained - Greg Fitch, vote passed.

Next Meeting will be after September 15th 2001. The meeting adjourned at 2:55pm.

Highlights from Dr. Cliff Green's report:

History: -1994 Idaho Legislature created the Idaho Council for Technology in Learning. “**33-4802:** The legislature hereby finds, determines, and declares that the state of Idaho recognizes the importance of applying technology to meet the public need for an improved, thorough and seamless public education system for elementary and secondary education, education of the hearing of visually impaired at the Idaho school for the deaf and blind, post-secondary and higher education and public libraries.” ICTL funded \$10.4 million each year since 1994, totaling \$62.4 million.

Has there been an increase in measurable technology exposure in Idaho's schools over the past few years? The performance indicator used was 1998/2000-student exposure surveys. The 1998 technology questionnaire “Student exposure to technology survey,” was distributed to approximately 35,000 students.

How has technology affected academic areas, such as reading, language, and math? In 1998 and 2000, there was a specific increase in reading and math scores as a result of integrating technology in to the classroom. When there is an academic gain in the pre and post-test, those students in the high exposure group for technology had more academic gain than those who had low exposure to technology. Test results showed that the group did a little bit better in 2000 compared to 1998.

What effect does district socioeconomic status and teacher technology competency have on student academic gain? Free and reduced lunch data, percentage of teachers who have passed the Idaho Technology Competency Assessment was used and measured in one of four groups studied. High competency and socioeconomic status had 64.1% gain over the four years in math, and high competency and low socioeconomic status had the second highest gain over a four-year period. Those teachers that

were trained had a direct effect on the increased scores of their students on the ITBS and TAP. These results indicate that to effect students learning, teachers need to be trained in technology.

If technology has a positive impact on student learning, what types of technology or applications have the greatest impact? Each question was based on an International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) standard. When the results of the 1998 regression came back, we found that the ability of students to choose the appropriate software tool to complete a project or assignment explained the greatest variance in test scores. The 2000 study had the same results. We need to train teachers to model the correct use in integration of technology and application of technology.

How does Idaho compare to the Nation? Integrating technology – Idaho ranked number one in the Market Data Retrieval (MDR) study, and in the top seven of the Quality Education Data (QED) study.

Cliff Green's report continued:

Ratio of students to "1" multimedia computers:

National Average 1999 – 102 students

Idaho Average 1999 – 7.8 which dropped to 5.3

Schools with Internet access:

National Average 1999 - 90%

1994 Idaho - 65% of schools with Internet access

1999 Idaho - 94%.

Compatibility – Local area networks:

National Average 1999 - 84%

1999 Idaho Average - 94%

How many computers do we have in schools?

1994 - 16,175 computers in Idaho's Schools

1999/2000 - 68,928 computers in Idaho's schools.

State funds supported 409 separate projects statewide during 1999-2000.

Funds spent on technology per student 1999:

National Average – \$119

Idaho's - \$42

Total technology expenditures by funding source for 1994-2000 are:

State 35%

District/Local 44%

Federal 6%

Albertson's Foundation 44%